

The Washington Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1222 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3200.
CLINTON T. BRANNARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bank Bldg.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., REPRESENTATIVE
C. E. ABBOT.....Guarantee Trust Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per year

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$1.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per year
Entered at the post office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

PHILOSOPHIC FRIVOLITY.
The Cost of Living mouthed up,
And soars above on buoyant wings.
The sugar in that bitter cup?
It puts our minds on higher things!
(Copyright, 1915.)

Thought we had done with it, but at any rate
it is spelled Permyl, now.

Don't talk about the war when you are getting
shaved or having your shoes shined.

The Germans have forbidden bicycle riding in
Belgium. Afraid some one will escape, perhaps.

The United States government may soon see
called upon to guarantee safe conduct to witnesses
summoned to appear before its investigating com-
missions.

Is the war or the weather responsible for the
lack of interest in baseball thus far in the season?
Or it may be that tennis and golf have something
to do with it.

In the three weeks since the sinking of the
Lusitania the percentage of Germans among ap-
plicants of all nations for naturalization in New
York has increased four-fold. Can you blame them?

A New York woman had her daughter, heiress
to a large fortune, arrested for incorrigibility be-
cause she frequented all-night cafes and gave
parties to men, at her home, among her guests be-
ing a "dope fiend." It would appear that the
mother has begun rather late in the day to cor-
rect her daughter's habits.

The Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign
affairs, handed to the Italian Ambassador at
Vienna a note expressing "painful surprise" at
the decision of Italy to "put an end in such an
abrupt manner" to the treaty relations between
the two nations. Abruptness is one thing Italy
has not been accused of in this country.

Commenting on the result of the libel trial at
Syracuse, Secretary of State Bryan said: "If Mr.
Barnes had won, it would have purged him of the
charge of being a boss, and this would have re-
lieved the former President of the odium of hav-
ing associated with him for so many years." Mr.
Bryan added that he is strictly neutral on the
subject, but we should say that his missile was
stopped at Oyster Bay and never touched Al-
bany.

A delegation is to call on President Wilson and
submit a petition bearing 2,000,000 signatures that
the United States shall forbid the exportation of
war munitions to belligerent nations, on the
ground that such exportations tend to prolong the
war. Practically all of the names signed to the
petition are of course, those of German-Americans,
seeking to end the war by having their adopted
country disarm the enemies of their native one
and incidentally abandon its own neutrality.

The New York Times quotes a man in a posi-
tion to be an authority on ammunition supply, as
saying: "The development of ammunition manu-
facture in this country since the war began has
been so great that not only could we take care of
any possible home demand, but we could still fur-
nish Europe with all it could ask for." If this
statement may be relied on it would seem to dis-
pose of the rather shadowy theory that Germany
wants to draw the United States into the war in
order to decrease the allies' supply of munitions.

One by one the charges connected by the Ger-
man organs in this country are being proved false
by the progress of events. A favorite one was
that there was bitter feeling against England
among the Belgians for the alleged reason that the
British had not accorded that outraged country
greater protection. It was a lie deliberately man-
ufactured in this city and there never was a shadow
of evidence to support it; yet it was harped upon
to the limit. Now comes the news that King Al-
bert of Belgium has conferred the Cordon of the
order of Leopold upon Lord Kitchener, the man
directly responsible for the British military opera-
tions.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washing-
ton suggests that if the German reply to the
United States note on the killing of Americans on
the Lusitania is satisfactory "arrangements for
the future safeguarding of American citizens can
then be approached through further diplomatic
correspondence." The impression is clearly con-
veyed that until arrangements for their safety,
"approached through further diplomatic correspon-
dence" are completed, the danger of Americans
being murdered on the high seas is recognized and
compacently accepted by the administration. It
is of course not to be believed that this is the
attitude of the Washington government. There
can be no doubt that another monstrous crime
like that against the Americans on the Lusitania
would, so far as the people of this country are
concerned, render any "further diplomatic cor-
respondence" unnecessary.

The Jury Trial Up to Date.

Two years ago a woman entered the office of
the Paris Figaro and killed the editor. She was
the wife of a government minister and the murder
was the tragic result of a political quarrel. At
the trial the woman, her husband and friends, as
well as her counsel harrassed the jury. Poets,
politicians, and novelists made repeated passionate
appeals to the jury, and the woman was acquit-
ted.

To Americans that jury trial appeared almost
farfetched, but the French having adopted our jury
system, had improved upon the idea that the
twelve men in the jury box should simply weigh
the evidence and render a verdict in accord with
the facts. The French idea was that the jury
held the fate of the prisoner as had the judge in
the old days, and any kind of an appeal to the
twelve men was justified. Hence the introduction
of tears, sobs, passion, sentiment, poetry and elo-
quence, and more attention given to these dra-
matic accompaniments than to the cold facts.

Have we now come to accept the French idea
of a jury trial? In the celebrated trial just closed
at Syracuse there were suggestions of following
the methods employed with such success in Paris,
and of further liberalizing the old matter-of-fact
jury trial. The defendant addressed the jury from
the witness chair, and neither the attorneys nor
the judge could prevent him from speaking to the
twelve men in the jury box just about as
he has been accustomed to speak to large crowds
of admirers from the political rostrum. His
friends who appeared as witnesses also went be-
yond the mere facts and gave the jury the bene-
fit of their views on politics, social justice and
other questions. His counsel put more sentiment
and passion than argument into his address to the
jury.

All this was much like the trial in Paris, but
after the jury had been out for twenty-four hours
another innovation was introduced. The fore-
man sent word to the judge that the jury was
ready to report—not that they had agreed—and
when they entered the courtroom he requested
that they be allowed to express their position by
a rising vote. That was not in order, but the
jury was polled. It had not agreed. One man
voted for the plaintiff there in open court. It
was an innovation and it had its effect. It pointed
out the one juror who was obstinate, made him a
marked man, so that not only in the jury room,
but on the street in going to and from meals the
lone juror was able to see that he was very much
alone. After another twenty-four hours he re-
surrendered and voted to make the verdict unani-
mous.

Some of the lawyers are advocating a change
in the New York constitution that will authorize
a majority of two-thirds of the jury to find a
verdict. If jury trials in the future are conducted
as was that at Syracuse there will be no occasion
for the change. The jury can be brought into
court and polled from time to time so that popu-
lar pressure can be applied to the recalcitrants
until they come into line with the verdict already
rendered by the populace. Some of our judges
have pointed out the danger of trial in the news-
papers and some have gone so far as to try to
prevent the publication of testimony given in
court because it might arouse popular prejudice.
The innovation at Syracuse heats trial by the
newspapers, because it brings to the front the per-
sonal element and personal magnetism of the
litigant as no statement in cold type can do. It
has many of the advantages of a political rally
of a camp meeting. It heats the Paris jury trial.

The Pan-American Conference.

If the dollar is not today the universal standard
of financial exchange there is every reason to ex-
pect that it will become so before the armed con-
flict that has turned the world upside down pro-
gresses much further. In the great financial cen-
ters the governing factor is no longer what the
pound sterling is worth, but what the dollar is
worth. The tide of the world's finance and com-
merce now rises and falls in the Western Hemi-
sphere. It was while this revolution was imperis-
hing that President Wilson and Secretary of the
Treasury McAdoo received from Congress author-
ity to invite the governments of every other
American republic to send to Washington their
leading men of finance and commerce, in official
and private capacity, to confer with those of
similar positions in the United States upon the
financial, commercial and diplomatic relations be-
tween this republic and its southern neighbors.
With the exception of Mexico and Haiti every
American republic will be represented in the Pan-
American Financial Conference which will be greet-
ed by President Wilson when it assembles here
for its first session, today.

With the other half of the world at war this
great gathering in Washington may confidently be
pronounced the event of a generation in the in-
terest of the promotion of peace, progress and
world-welfare. Great benefits must inevitably
come of it, in what measure will be determined
by the spirit in which the delegates meet each
other, the thought which they devote to the im-
mense questions confronting them and the ear-
nestness of their purpose to accomplish. The
possibilities of achievement are almost limitless.
To indicate the boundless opportunity present-
ed for solidifying and advancing the material in-
terests of the twenty republics, and of bringing
them into closer relationship to the advantage
of all, it is only necessary to say that among the
subjects to be discussed are reciprocity treaties,
finance, currency, monetary systems, banking,
credits, public improvements, inter-American
markets, merchant marine, trade and transpor-
tation facilities and the endless chain of co-related
subjects.

The European war has served to emphasize
how thoroughly unsatisfactory are our working
connections with the South American republics. It
was not until the other side of the world began
to erupt that we were fully awakened to the awk-
wardness and the needlessness of conducting
nearly all of our financial transactions with South
America through European agencies, although be-
fore that time one of our great banking institu-
tions had performed pioneer service and estab-
lished branches in Brazil and the Argentine
which are now justifying its farsighted wisdom.
It is now essential that we establish simple
and direct means of financial transactions with
the republics, and it is to be hoped that the great
bankers of this country will seize the present op-
portunity to bring this about.

The people of this country have good reason
to look upon the conference which begins today
as the dawn of a new and closer and better re-
lationship between the American republics, that

shall mean vastly greater progress and benefits
for all their peoples. President Wilson and Sec-
retary McAdoo have rendered a real "service to
mankind" in bringing it about. Washington will
give sincere welcome to its distinguished guests
and extend to its townsman Hon. John Barrett,
director general of the Pan-American Union, the
wish that some of the things for which he has for
many years earnestly and devotedly labored are
about to be achieved.

Gossiping.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

AT a dinner table recently I sat beside a very
pretty girl in the early twenties. I happened
to speak of a lady I had known some years before.



"Oh, haven't you heard about her?" the girl
exclaimed, her face brightening with pleasure.
"She committed suicide." Then, with eagerness
and relish, she told me the details of the case, one
of those ghastly tragedies resulting from an illicit
love affair and bringing disaster to all concerned
and anguish and shame to several families. As she
went on, speaking in a loud voice, she seemed fairly
to gloat. She noticed that the others at the table
were listening and she grew more animated, enjoy-
ing her importance as the center of interest. That
she was doing anything hideous or distressing ap-
parently did not enter her consciousness. And none
of the older women present, her friends, showed em-
barrassment for her or regret or sympathy for those
involved. On the contrary, as soon as she finished,
they took up the subject and made their contribu-
tions. The men said nothing. Some of them looked
uncomfortable.

For that girl it might be said that she did not
know better. She had not been taught that it was
shameful to make such an exhibition of herself.
And yet she had been brought up in a strict reli-
gious faith and all the other women were the kind
that might be described as "good Christian women."
Every woman in the group was a woman of refine-
ment and education. But, according to their social
habit, it was not discreditable for people to talk in
this way. So much for their defense.

Suppose those women had no refinement, no
education, no religion. Would they have been just-
ified in such indulgence in gossip? In answering
this question it may be worth while to consider
what that dinner table scene indicated. First of
all, of course, it showed that the men present were
more self-controlled than the women, more fore-
bearing and more sympathetic. One of them knew
well the people most intimately concerned and
liked them all. Perhaps he ought to have spoken
up in their defense. Perhaps, on the other hand,
he did better by keeping silent and avoiding one
of those wretched controversies where scandal-
mongers defend themselves by taking a high moral
tone. At any rate, he refrained from throwing
more fuel on the flames.

Those women, of course, showed a pitiful calu-
lousness. But perhaps it was not as cruel as it
seemed. Their love of gossip inhibited sympathy
and forbearance for the moment. It did not neces-
sarily indicate that, at heart, they were merciful
or without sympathy. If they had been close
enough to that tragedy actually to realize its
ravages they would have felt all the meaning.
What they actually felt was its reflection as a
sensational bit of news. It is easy, of course, to
condemn them; but if they are to be condemned so
are many people all about us who do the same
thing or things similar. Most of us, for example,
eagerly read the scandals in newspapers and we
talk them over much in the spirit of those women.
If we hated such reports, if we suffered with the
sufferers, the reports would not be played up in
gloating headlines. They would soon cease to ap-
pear at all. Newspapers could not afford to tor-
ment their readers in this way. Very quickly they
would advertise protection.

In a way there is a resemblance between the
scandal-mongering newspapers and those gossip-
ing women. Behind all their love of sensation is
the desire to be interesting. In the talk of women
one may often see the desire to be like them. In
the talk of men one may often see the desire to
be like them. They will come out with it noisily
and excitedly, exactly as the newspapers will do in
headlines that shriek.

The curious fact remains, however, that the
people who don't indulge in gossip, who take the
quandy attitude toward their fellow-creatures,
whose range of theme for talk transcends the per-
sonal, are likely to be the most interesting as well
as the most lovable. In them we all recognize
something fine and appealing, that no matter how
fond we may be of gossip, draw us to them and
inspires us with the desire to be like them. In the
presence of such, malice and enmity and unkind-
ness instinctively hide. One such person can often
change the quality of the talk in a whole group.

Among the practical rewards of being this kind
of person is immunity from those distressing com-
plications that result from gossip. The gossips are
always under suspicion. And most of all are they
suspected by gossips. For no matter how gossip-
ing people may be they are stern with others that
gossip. "Oh, she's an awful gossip," is a remark
that echoes through gossiping and then gossiping
goes pleasantly on. But there are those of whom
such a remark cannot possibly be made, whose
comments, if repeated, cannot carry a sting. One
of the most curious circumstances of gossiping is
that the gossips all betray one another. The frank
quotations with the names of the people quoted,
the references to the names of those doing mischief.
Unhesitatingly they involve their fellow-gossips in
quarrels, which nearly always end in their being
involved themselves. Look into the lives of the
gossips and you will find that they pay dear for
their amusement in subjecting themselves to loss
of friendship, to slights and to the multitude of
complications and irritations that result from
ill-will.

A Muckraking Bargain.

For Sale—cheap—a job lot of telegrams, about
1,000, from United States Senators and other
public men to governors and other officials; of
value to those interested in "invisible govern-
ment."

An advertisement like the foregoing may ap-
pear in the newspapers one of these days. There
is such a bunch of telegrams, and they may be
had by anyone sufficiently interested to pay the
price. They have been submitted for purchase to
the newspapers that make a specialty of printing
correspondence of public men.

The telegraph company that transmitted the
messages failed to destroy them at the end of the
usual period. The dispatches passed from one
hand to another until now they are held by a man
who is willing to dispose of them to anybody
willing to pay his price.—Brooklyn Eagle.

OUR COUNTRY— OUR PRESIDENT A History of the American People BY WOODROW WILSON COLONIAL POLITICS.

Published by a special arrangement with the President through
The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

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There were well-developed political
parties in South Carolina, for all she
was so small, and active and able men
to lead them, like Col. Rhett, now sol-
dier, now sailor, now statesman, and Mr.
Nicholas Trotter, now on one side and
again on the other in the matter of self-
government as against the authority of
the proprietors or the crown, but always
in a position to make his influence felt.
The province practically passed from the
proprietors to the crown in 1729, be-
cause the people's party determined to
be rid of their authority, and ousted
the governor, exasperated that in their
time of need, their homes burned about
their ears by freebooters, they should have
been so weak as to let the governor, who
specially for themselves.

In 1729 the proprietors formally surren-
dered their rights. Col. Francis Nichol-
son became provisional governor while
the chance was being effected (1729-1732),
having been meantime governor of Aca-
dia, which he had taken for the crown.

In 1729 he was knighted, and he seems
to have acted as soberly in this post in
Carolina as he had acted in Virginia. He
was true and faithful in the North; but
in the South his temper seemed eased and
his judgment steadied. The change of govern-
ment in South Carolina was really an earnest
of the fact that the people's representatives had
won a just and reasonable ascendancy
in the affairs of the colony, and Sir
Francis did not seriously cross them, but
served them rather, in the execution of
their purposes.

Every colony had its own movements
of party. Everywhere the crown desired the
colonial assemblies to provide a per-
manent establishment for the governor,
the judges, and the other officers who
held the king's commission—fixed sal-
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